

- ~~enabling to determine~~ determining if the monitor has a display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels; and
- if the monitor has the display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels, enabling the image to be displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of Xx480 pixels, wherein X is an integer being one of: X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852.

REMARKS

As the objection to claim 23, Applicant respectfully submits an amendment to claim 23 to amend a clerical error. A clean copy of the claims is enclosed.

As to the 35 USC §103(a) rejection, the invention and the Sawada and Fujimoto references are briefly discussed below. Then, arguments are given to demonstrate patentability of the pending claims.

U.S. PATENT 6,078,317 (SAWADA)

Sawada relates to displaying an image on the screen of a computer monitor (col.1, lines 10-35).

Sawada discusses an example wherein a video input signal is received from the computer in the VGA mode with 640x480 pixels (col.5, lines 33-45), and another example, wherein the video

input signal is received in the SVGA mode with 1,024x768 (col.5, lines 46-60). Sawada's display mode dependence controller 17 controls the LPF 33 and VCO 36 or VCXO 38 accordingly.

Sawada explicitly states for both cases that the aspect ratio of the input signal is maintained (col.5, lines 39-42; col.5, lines 51-55).

U.S. PATENT 5,912,710 (FUJIMOTO)

Fujimoto is concerned with displaying on a TV display monitor (Abstract; col.2, lines 44-48).

INVENTION

The invention relates to a method and a system for displaying an image on a display monitor of a computer. The image is stored on a DVD with a resolution of 720x480 pixels. According to the invention, it is determined whether the monitor has a display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels. If the monitor has the display resolution mode of 800x600 pixels, the image is enabled to be displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of Xx480 pixels, wherein X is an integer being one of: X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852.

ARGUMENTS

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the claims under §103(a).

Sawada relates to displaying an image on a computer monitor. Sawada maintains the aspect ratio of the input image. Fujimoto relates to displaying on a TV monitor.

For a proper prima facie obviousness rejection based on the Sawada and Fujimoto references, there must be a teaching, incentive or suggestion in these references to combine or modify them. Sawada relates to computer display monitors, whereas Fujimoto relates to TV monitors. There is neither a teaching nor a suggestion in either to combine aspects of computer display monitors with aspects from the field of TV monitors.

Even if the teachings were combined, the combination neither teaches nor suggests the claim limitation that the 720x480 image of the DVD is displayed on the monitor with an image resolution of $X \times 480$ pixels, wherein X is an integer being one of: X substantially equals 800 and X substantially equals 852. Sawada explicitly maintains the aspect ratio of the input image, whereas the invention as claimed slightly stretches the image.

Accordingly, the rejection of the claims under §103 is not a proper prima facie obviousness rejection.

Applicant respectfully submits that the application is in condition for allowance. Such allowance is therefore respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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Limited Recognition under 37CFR§10.9(b)
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